

## THE DAILY HERALD.

Salt Lake City, - - Utah

SUNDAY - - - January 27, 1890

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted at The Herald Block, corner West Temple and First South Streets, Salt Lake City, by The Herald Company. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid. The SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price, in advance, \$5.00 per year; six months, \$2.75, post paid. The SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid. SUBSCRIBERS will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. This will aid us to determine where the fault lies.

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THE HERALD,  
Salt Lake City, Utah

## ANNEXATION.

Not a few of the Republican editors write as if they expected that the annexation of Canada would be accomplished during the administration of President Harrison. These editors seem to think that little more will be necessary than the issuance of an annexation proclamation by the President. Great Britain may protest, but her objection will be unheeded; the Stars and Stripes being raised north of the St. Lawrence, there will come an end to controversy.

Editors who write in this tone either do not think or they are knowingly reckless; in any event they are unsafe counselors. That Canada will yet form a part of the United States every intelligent, thoughtful man in the United States sincerely believes. Some of these men do not like the idea any too well, for they see danger to the Republic itself in such a vast increase of territory; but they can see the drift of the Dominion in this direction, and can feel that there must come a union. For fifty years the tendency has been towards annexation, and every year that tendency is more marked; but at no time during all that period has there occurred a thing to indicate that such a proclamation as is now proposed would be welcome on the other side of the border. Indeed, the proclamation would be bitterly resented, for while there is a growing sentiment in favor of cutting loose from the mother country, and a marked tendency toward republican institutions, the great majority of Canadians are yet loyal to Great Britain. Were England in trouble to day and in need of men to fight for her, very few sections of her vast domain would respond more generously to a call for aid than this same Canada which our Republican editors are assuming would cheerfully come under the starry banner if they were invited to do so.

Canada will be annexed and become a part of the American Republic when the majority of the Canadians shall tire of foreign rule, and demand local self-government. The annexation will not come as the result of a war between this country and Great Britain, but because the Canadians desire political union with a people like them in everything, and whose material interests are identical, as their country is the same. When the Canadians shall arrive at that condition of mind to which they are surely drifting, in spite of themselves, annexation will be certain and easy; there will be no war, for Great Britain cannot afford to fight in such a cause and such a combination. When that time will come is not for us to say, but it will not be here during Harrison's administration. Those who look for it within four years do discredit to their judgment and do not even give their common sense a chance.

## UTAH CENTRAL EXTENSION.

President Adams, of the Union Pacific, has many times asserted with emphasis that his company would not continue the Utah Central to Southern California until the government took its clutches from the throat of the subsidized road; that is to say, until Congress extended the time for the payment of the debt due to the nation. Mr. Adams has not said that in the event of Congress granting the relief asked he would proceed with the construction of the road named, but has intimated the possibility of such an undertaking. It is plain enough now that the Fifty-fifth Congress will do nothing for the relief of the Union Pacific. But little more than a month of life is left to this Congress, and that month will necessarily be devoted almost exclusively to the appropriation bills. If there were no objection to the Union Pacific measure, it would be next to impossible to pass it at this late day; but there is objection to it, and those opposed have it in their power to prevent action on the bill. Failing to pass now, it will be more than a year before it can get through Congress. The special session which President Harrison will call will be short and devoted to other matters. The Fifty-first Congress will not meet in regular session for general legislation until December, and in the ordinary course of things a bill like that for the relief of the Union Pacific cannot be passed before a year from next summer—to late for the beginning of work in 1890, provided Mr. Adams would consent to go ahead if "government takes its clutches off." Two years before work begins, and two years more to complete the haul. Does it not occur

to the stockholders that it is a long time for them to wait to learn whether their shares are worth something or nothing?

THE HERALD suggests that the men connected with the Utah Central are not dependent on Mr. Charles Francis Adams and the Union Pacific for the continuation of their railroad. If what has been said of the resources along the proposed line is true and reliable, there can be no question as to the paying character of the road. It will pay from the very start, and pay handsomely. The local traffic, from the time the track reaches a hundred miles beyond the present terminus, will pay for its own expenses, interest on the

operation, and more, and for the next 200 miles the traffic will increase very rapidly. Once through to the coast, there will be no more profitable railway property in the west. The line will virtually be without a competitor for through business, and experts report wonderful local resources which will belong to the road forever.

Under these circumstances, with such a promising field before them, why should the Utah Central people feel that they cannot go ahead until the Union Pacific signifies its willingness and tenders its material aid? We believe the Utah Central people can present such a showing and verify it, as will enable them to float bonds and obtain the necessary money, and the interest on these bonds can be met from the earnings of the road during construction. We believe that the local community would take enough of the stock and bonds to give the road a fair start, when there would be no trouble in obtaining the remainder of the money required. Confidence at home would inspire the same thing in those who lend money with which to build railroads. Is it not worth the while of the Utah Central to move out in this matter regardless of the Union Pacific? Before the latter company can or will act, the ground is likely to be covered, and while it would be comparatively easy to obtain money for the enterprise to-day, it might be very difficult to do so four years hence when there will be in opposition a direct line between Salt Lake and Los Angeles.

GENERAL MAHONEY says he does not believe Blaine will get a place in Harrison's Cabinet. Blaine has not expressed his thoughts as to the chances of Mahoney.

## UNION HALL AND COURT HOUSE.

THE HERALD has not yet been convinced that it will be a good thing for the city and the county to "pool their issues" in a combined City Hall and County Court House. Very little can be said in favor of the proposition, and all that can be said in favor can with equal propriety be urged in behalf of the Territory joining hands with the city and the county, and including the Capitol in the union building, making the latter a grand structure and a joy forever. And the Federal government might also come in with the other three and expend the two hundred thousand dollars which it is to invest in a public building in Salt Lake. There is no reason why the City Hall and Court House should be together. There is not that connection between the business of the two governments which requires that the two sets of officers and offices be in the same building, or in the same neighborhood, for that matter, the city government and the county government be in separate and distinct as possible. The only argument that can be presented in favor of the proposed arrangement is the one based on economy, and that should have little weight when it is understood that it can extend only to half the cost of one wall. One of THE HERALD's objections to the scheme is the same that it would be if the city and county were to erect separate buildings side by side. Structures of a public character, for which all the people pay, should not be "bunched," but should be distributed about the city. Another objection is that the City Hall lot is not large enough. In a place where land is so abundant the public should not be under the necessity of crowding its buildings into solid blocks, without lawn, area or court. We are not on an island or a peninsula, but in a broad valley where land is so plentiful and cheap that we can afford to depart somewhat from the purely utilitarian idea and give something to the ornamental. A Court House flush with the street wouldn't be nearly as creditable to the city, nor as attractive and beautiful as one surrounded by trees and turf and even shrubbery. The latter would be characteristic of Salt Lake City, while the former would convey the impression that with our abundance we were mean, close-fisted and sordid.

Now, however we may build, the county will require a certain amount of room and the city will require a certain amount, and to satisfy both will cost no more if we build separately than if we build together, except, as remarked above, the cost of one wall. The difference is so trifling that it is not to be taken into account in a matter of this kind.

THE HERALD is confident that the taxpayers will be better pleased if the county shall erect its own Court House, and the city build its own Hall. We believe the citizens would prefer two public buildings to cost \$100,000 each, and located in two different parts of the city, to one structure to cost \$200,000. The proposition is plain enough

that if the city and county are able by joining forces to build a two-hundred-thousand dollar building, they can each build one to cost half the sum.

THE HERALD said early in the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, when there was so much talk about admitting Territories, that this Congress would create no new States. The assertion has been reiterated at intervals ever since, and now, on the heels of the passage by the House of the so-called omnibus bill, we gravely repeat the remark. THE HERALD might go further without doing violence to truth, and say—

neither party in the Fifty-fifth Congress has been at all eager to admit a Territory.

IN THE late war the Germans were among the bravest and best soldiers in the Union army, and their loyalty was never doubted. In the event of war with Germany, what would be the position of our German-American citizens? They would not like to take up arms against Fatherland, and they could not well remain here without doing so. They would be placed in an awkward situation.

IF GENERAL HARRISON does not take Judge M. M. Estee, of California, into his Cabinet it will be because the President does not think the Golden State entitled to a place in his constitutional family. The universal endorsement that Estee has received on the Pacific Slope makes it impossible for Harrison to select another western man for his Cabinet.

THIRTY MORE working days of a Congress that has been afraid to do anything.

If THE United States ever felt the need of a navy she feels it now.

## IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

No. 1, Volume IX of *The Shroud*, the official organ of the Funeral Directors' Association of the United States of America is before me. I can recommend it as a valuable addition to the library of the *Tribune* humorist.

I LIKE a man who accepts the inevitable with good grace, and who has the courage to admit that he has failed. Such a one is W. B. George, late of the *Bellevue Herald*. Below is his vaudeville.

To-day's issue winds up the *Herald*. The present publisher has glory in newspapers that will last him an ordinary lifetime. We leave the *Herald* broke, so far as the almighty dollar is concerned, but our shoulders are well packed with old books, ledgers, bills, etc. We have made a success of the *Herald* as a local paper for local news. The town has scored the failure to support an organ that on every occasion was for Bellevue first and always. You don't want the *Herald*, and when any business becomes a charity act on the community it should suspend. We have no kick coming. The world will move from date just as though the *Herald* was going right along. Our suspension will not change time a minute; the usual almanac for '89 is still good; the Legislature will continue its wise course; Idaho will still be a state—in time—Alturas County will be divided just the same—Halley will make its usual grab; the *Times* will continue to call us an ass; but our delinquent subscribers will get a bill by mail instead of the paper. But to-day's *Herald* winds up and we desire to say thank you a thousand times to the few—very few—who stayed with us through thick and thin.

THERE was great consternation at an east-end wedding the other night. The guests had assembled, the judge was in readiness and the blushing couple stepped forward to have the knot tied. "You have your license, of course?" "You have your query put to the groom-elect." "My what?" was the reply. "Your license—your marriage license." "No, I never thought anything about it," was the response. The result was the couple stepped back, the family horse was hitched up, and away they went in search of the clerk of the probate court, who resides at a distance of a couple of miles from the scene of the festivities. The gentlemanly official accompanied the applicants to the court room, the blank was filled in in legal form and handed to the groom, when they returned to the house. The guests were not disappointed, but the wedding was delayed a couple of hours.

"PLEASE, sir, give me a quarter to buy a meal," said a youth to Judge Powers the other evening as he was passing the Union Block. The Judge straightened himself up, put on an injured air and said: "See here, young fellow, this isn't fair. This is my side of the street, but if you are going to work it, why I shall have to take the other side. It isn't fair in you to cut into an old man's rights this way." The youth gazed a moment, took in the situation, apologized and fled.

DUFF BROWN, the old time Nevada miner, is in Salt Lake on a vacation. He tells a good story on Mark Twain.

"It happened," he said, "many years ago, just before the holding of the constitutional convention at Carson. Mark, at that time was working the beer halls and free lunch counters in Virginia City, and had attained none of the fame and duceats of which he is now possessed. He was a shrewd, witty fellow, however, and in those days was looked upon as a good reporter. The question agitating the movers for the constitutional convention was where could they obtain the services of a reporter. Slogographers were not very plentiful in those days, and somebody suggested that Clements was the man they needed. It was finally decided to employ him, and he was wired as follows:

"We want you. What will you take for thirty days?"

They expected he would name a stiff figure, but money was plentiful, and that did not worry them. Soon there came a reply from Mark. It was brief, and as follows:

"Brandy and water."

## IVES AND STAYNER.

The Two Worthies Languish in Jail.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A Chapter of Crimes—The Amended Naturalization Bill—A Sit for Knoxville—Other Items.

## Ives and Stayner Arrested.

New York, January 26.—Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner were arrested to-day by a deputy sheriff, on an order issued by Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, in the suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. Bail in each case was fixed at \$250,000. The men are now in the custody of the sheriff. They are charged in the suit with misappropriating the funds of the company. Frank Lawrence, counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, was seen in his office this afternoon, and said: "All I can say is that we, on behalf of the railroad company, have sued Ives and Stayner for defrauding the company out of \$2,500,000. The sheriff has been looking for them for the past few days, and was not able to place them until to-day." It is hardly expected that bail will be forthcoming on account of the large amount required, and the chances are that Ives and Stayner will languish in the Ludlow Street jail until the case has been decided.

## Anglo-American Telegraph.

London, January 26.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company has issued a report stating that since fixing the rate at 1 shilling per word for telegrams between England and America the revenue of the company has increased 77 per cent., while its traffic has decreased 26 per cent. The directors are yet undecided whether or not it will be a financial success. So far, however, the results have been satisfactory.

## Anarchists and Polygamists.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The House committee to-day amended the naturalization bill, by including Anarchists and polygamists in the class of people ineligible to citizenship and striking out the requirements that an applicant for naturalization must be able to read the constitution of the United States in English. Senator Allison left Washington this morning for Indianapolis.

## Criminal Calendar.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26.—Yesterday, James W. Trainor reprimanded a colored employe, named Samuel Wakefield. Last night Wakefield met Trainor and in the altercation which ensued killed him. Officers started with Wakefield to the jail, but a mob surrounded them, and in the struggle Wakefield was shot and killed.

## No Choice.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., January 26.—The fourth ballot for Senator resulted in no choice. Goffed with 31. Necessary choice, 39.

## A Tragedy in One Act.

"Then this is your final answer, Miss Stubbles?"  
"My final answer."  
"Nothing can move you?"  
"Nothing."  
"Then my life will be a lonely one and my fate a harsh one, for my uncle, with whom I lived, just died and left me—"  
"Just died?"  
"Yes, and left me—"  
"That fact somewhat alters the case, Henry. I cannot be too harsh to one who has sustained such recent bereavement. If I could believe that you are sincere—"  
"Sincere? Oh, Miss Stubbles!"  
"You have certainly made an impression on my heart. Give me time to think of it."  
"How long?"  
"After all, why think of it? Henry, I am yours."  
"Oh, Genevieve!"  
"Do not squeeze me so hard, Henry. Your poor uncle! Was he long ill?"  
"Three days."  
"It is too bad? You say he has left you—"  
"Yes, he has left me."  
"How much? I said he had left me. He had nothing else to leave. I am alone in the world now, homeless, penniless, but with you by my side—Gracious, she's fainted!"  
Curtain.—Boston Courier.

## SOMETHING TO LAUGH AT.

"MAY I look through your wastebasket?" inquired a young man, entering timidly. "Certainly," said the editor. "What do you want to find?" "A little poem on 'Morality' that I sent in yesterday." "My dear sir, that poem was accepted and will appear tomorrow. I will draw you a check for \$25, and I assure you—But he spoke to lifeless ears. The young man had fallen to the floor. The shock had killed him.—Chicago Tribune.

Lecturer on Art—Before I sit down I shall be happy to answer any question that any of you may wish to ask. Gentleman in the audience (from St. Louis)—I have enjoyed the lecture very much, sir, and have understood it all except a few technical terms. Will you please tell me what you mean by the words perspective, fresco and mickle-angelo?

Lecturer sits down discouraged.—Chicago Tribune.

"What are you going to do, my dear Sue," asked Grace, "if you recover the twenty thousand in your breach of promise suit?" "I guess," replied her friend, "the best thing I can do is to try services of my lawyer." "Why?" "Because he is to have half I get, and it would be an awful lot of money to get out of one's hands."—Pack.

Mr. WABASH (to Miss Waldo of Boston)—I suppose, Miss Waldo, that your father is in business in Boston? Miss Waldo—Oh yes; he is one of the prominent shoe manufacturers there. Mr. Wabash—Ah, indeed. I never had much business experience myself. Now, about how long does it take your father to make, say, a good \$3 shoe.—New York Sun.

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